

## NATIVE PAPERS

OF

FOR THE  
Week ending the 11th June 1881.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhinī" ... ..	Chittagong	600	3rd June 1881.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta	700	30th May 1881.
6	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	10th June 1881.
7	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
8	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh	671	31st May 1881.
9	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta	2,000	
10	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	296	31st ditto.
11	"Chāruvartā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	
12	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	350	5th June 1881.
13	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	3rd ditto.
14	"Hālisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	14th, 21st & 28th May & 4th June 1881.
15	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	8th June 1881.
16	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore	.....	4th ditto.
17	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	487	3rd ditto.
18	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	3rd ditto.
19	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	30th May 1881.
20	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	.....	29th ditto.
21	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	275	27th ditto.
22	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	2nd June 1881.
23	"Sādhāranī" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	5th ditto.
24	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	6th ditto.
25	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	6th ditto.
26	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing	.....	4th ditto.
27	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta	4,000	4th ditto.
28	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet	440	
29	"Tripurā Vartāvaha" ... ..	Commillah	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
30	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	700	3rd to 9th June 1881.
31	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	4th to 9th ditto.
32	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	6th to 11th ditto.
33	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	6th to 10th ditto.
34	"Prabhātī" ... ..	Ditto	.....	4th to 11th ditto.
35	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
36	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto	365	4th June 1881.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
37	"Behār Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna	500	2nd ditto.
38	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	500	2nd ditto.
39	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	200	6th ditto.
40	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	.....	4th ditto.
<b>PERSIAK.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Ditto	250	3rd ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Akhbār-i-Darussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Assam Vilāsini" ... ..	Sibsagar	.....	



## POLITICAL.

URDU GUIDE,  
June 4th, 1881.

Titles of distinction.

The *Urdu Guide*, of the 4th June, observes that, in the distribution of titles of distinction on persons in this country, Government seems to pay no regard to the meaning or appropriateness of terms. Thus the Bengali word "Maharáni" which is the title applied to the Empress, is likewise that which has been conferred upon Swarnamayí of Cossim Bazar. Thus, with the word "Maharajah." What, again, could be the meaning of honoring Prince Furrook Shah by conferring on him the title of "Shahazada?" The Editor is glad that this person has been selected for honor, but the title has not brought him anything which he did not possess before. He has been "Shahazada" from his birth.

SADHARANÍ,  
June 5th, 1881.

Undue partiality.

2. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sádháraní* of the 5th June:—For six hundred years have the Hindus and Mahomedans lived as neighbours in India, but still there exists a feeling of race antagonism between them: witness the recent affair at Multan and the troubles in Hooghly and Pandua. Now, if these two races, after so many years of neighbourly acquaintance, and living for the last hundred years under the same Government, have not been yet able to overcome their antagonism to each other, it is simply idle to expect that Bengalis and Englishmen, who are separated by circumstances more numerous than those which separate the Hindus from the Mahomedans, will ever be able to do this. But though that result is not within the range of possibility, still the systematic way in which the rulers are now fomenting race antagonism is far from desirable. In the college, in the army, on the railway, and on the tramway, everywhere there is an invidious distinction made between Europeans and Natives. Both parties may be at fault, but Europeans being the stronger party would appear to be the greater offenders. The more we keep aloof from them, the better for our national existence, for increase of friendship is certain to lead to our absorption in the more powerful nation. The undue partiality shown by Europeans to their fellow-countrymen is therefore beneficial to us in the same proportion as it is injurious to themselves. It will keep us distinct, and teach us to love our countrymen.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

HALISAHAR  
PRAKASHIKÁ,  
14th, 21st, 28th May  
& 4th June 1881.

A new paper noticed.

3. We have this week received the first four numbers of a new weekly paper in Bengali published in Calcutta. It is entitled the *Halisahar Prakáshiká*. In the first number the Editor thus announces the principles on which the paper will be conducted:—"The *Halisahar Prakáshiká* will never make itself the mouth-piece of an individual or a party, but will discuss all topics in an impartial spirit. Efforts will not be wanting to make it really interesting by the publication in it of fresh news relating to different parts of the world, while politics and sociology will find a prominent place in its columns. Above all, it will seek to intensify the loyalty of the people of India to the governing power—a feeling which has been always cherished by them."

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKÁ,  
May 30th, 1881.

Sir Ashley Eden.

4. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká* of the 30th May, thus refers to the approaching retirement of Sir Ashley Eden from the public service:—Sir Ashley Eden will have to leave Bengal in June 1882. He has suffered seriously in the estimation of his official superiors in England, and seeing he was not appointed to the Governorship of Madras after the death of Mr. Adam, it is clear that Sir Ashley has reached the highest point of his greatness in his present post. His decline will now commence. It will be a mighty



relief to the Bengalis when he leaves Bengal. That he experienced the greatest mortification when the post of Governor of Madras slipped away from his hands, we can fully understand, and we therefore sympathize with him in this hour of his humiliation.

5. The same paper thus delivers itself on the subject of the transfer of Babu Satyendra Nath Tagore, c.s., from Surat, to which he was originally posted, to Karwar:—

Babu Satyendra Nath Tagore, c.s.

If there was so much difference between a white skin and a black one, why was Satyendra Babu originally appointed to the Judgeship of Surat, and subjected to an ungentlemanly treatment subsequently? Is not this, in the case of Bengalis, applying salt to their sores? The truth is this—the appointment of a Native Judge to Surat would have obliged not a few Europeans to serve under him. Now service under a Bengali is, at any rate it is affected to be, extremely hateful to Europeans. Satyendra Babu has been therefore transferred to Karwar, where one Judge is enough for the work to be disposed of, and there are no assistants placed under him. We are sorry, nay ashamed, to witness such unjust treatment. How the civilized British nation, which is constantly preaching the doctrine of the equality of man, acts up to its preaching, has been seen in thousands of instances. Who will, after this treatment of Satyendra Babu, the grandson of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore, maintain that there is equality of treatment under British rule?

6. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 30th May, thus concludes a long article on the Calcutta Wards' Institution:—Our

The Calcutta Wards' Institution.

experience of the working of this institution has been of a kind which makes it our duty to approve of the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor with respect to it. The arrangements for the education of the wards, indicated by His Honor, also have our approval. Two good results will accrue therefrom—*first*, the large sums which have hitherto been wasted will be saved to the wards; and *second*, the wards will have a good and moral education, where before they had the reverse.

7. The same paper refers with concern to the fact that cases of shooting natives by sporting Europeans have of late considerably increased in number. It

The shooting of natives by sporting Europeans.

is a matter of regret that the offenders are very seldom punished by the courts. The Judge disbelieves the evidence of native witnesses, and believes that of Europeans. The pleas which are usually put forward by the defendants are the following:—(1) that the deceased died from a rupture of the spleen; (2) that the shot was fired in self-defence; (3) that the defendant was of unsound mind; or (4) that the bullet struck the deceased by an accident. Now, the question is, how long will sporting Europeans be permitted to thus play with the lives of natives? Is it just that a Government which has taken away from the people of this country the weapons with which they protected themselves against the attacks of wild beasts, should witness with perfect unconcern the shooting down of natives by Europeans? Cannot Government allot and define the limits of grounds for sporting purposes?

8. The same paper concurs in the observations recently made by Mr. Hyndman in the course of an article on

Mr. Hyndman on Indian Finance.

Indian finance which he has contributed to an English periodical. The Editor dwells on the necessity of reducing public expenditure in India. The finances of the Government are in an unsatisfactory condition. There are deficits every year, and the utmost limit of taxation has been reached; and yet Government cannot make retrenchments, evidently because the interests of a large number of Europeans would be jeopardized thereby. A reduction of the army and home charges, and the substitution of natives for Europeans in the public service wherever

ANANDA BASAK  
PATRIKA,  
May 30th, 1881.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
May 30th, 1881.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.



practicable, are reforms which have become indispensable. India should be governed for the good of her people.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
May 31st, 1881.

Reform of prison discipline.

9. Referring to the article in the *Navavibhakar* newspaper, of the 23rd May, noticed in paragraph 5 of our last Report, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* suggests that the labour imposed on a convict should be made light or severe according as the offence for which he was sent to jail was small or grave. The nature of the punishment should be determined by the social position occupied by the convict previous to his incarceration. It is further desirable that there should be some improvement in the dress of the prisoners. In their present garb, the prisoners cut a really comic figure. Their dress should be simple, and indicate their nationality. Another point for the consideration of the authorities is that prisoners are not at present allowed either sufficient or nutritious diet—a fact to which the excessive mortality prevailing in the jails is in a great measure due. This needs looking after. The writer, in conclusion, lays great stress on the importance of segregating the criminals in jails.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
May 31st, 1881.

Government Savings Banks.

10. Referring to the new Savings Bank rules, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 31st May, directs the attention of Government to the necessity of circulating easy vernacular translations thereof for the information of villagers. The co-operation of landlords should be sought for this purpose.

BHARAT MIHIR.

Obstructions to drainage in Bengal.

11. The same paper describes in a long editorial how, owing to the existence of obstructions to the natural drainage of villages, Bengal has become an abode of malarious fever. Notwithstanding the great importance of the subject, it has not yet received any systematic consideration at the hands of Government, which, whenever it is informed of the prevalence of the fever in any locality, contents itself with sending thereto a few doctors, or opening therein a charitable dispensary. Some time ago the Government of Bengal, indeed, issued certain instructions on the subject of drainage; but it is doubtful whether they have been carried out. Sir Ashley Eden has, however, recurred to the question, and the suggestions he has made in this connection, if acted upon, will materially improve the condition of villages.

BHARAT MIHIR.

Preaching in the public squares of Calcutta.

12. The same paper remarks that it was the plain duty of the Missionaries to bow to the authority of the Commissioner of Public, and cease preaching in the public squares, after they were warned by him. If every one were to follow their example, and take the law in his own hands, anarchy would soon follow. The Missionaries have weakened their position by resorting to an illegal expedient, and have thus forfeited all claim to public support, which would have been otherwise extended to them.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
June 2nd, 1881.

An extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway proposed.

13. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 2nd June, proposes the extension of the Northern Bengal State Railway from Domar to Ghoramara, which is an important trade centre. A new road has just been constructed joining the two places. A small outlay will therefore be necessary to make it fit for rails to be laid upon. Government is asked to consider the proposal favourably.

SUDHAKAR,  
June 4th, 1881.

The Criminal Procedure Code Bill.

14. It is really to be regretted, remarks the *Sudhakar*, of the 4th June, that owing to the invidious distinction which Government has of late begun to make between Europeans and Natives in the matter of legislation, the people of India, ever famous for their loyalty, are gradually losing their confidence in the rulers. Formerly the odious partiality to Europeans, which disfigured the policy of Government, was hidden under some disguise or other, but the rulers have now thrown off the mask, and begun to openly declare its intentions.



The writer then refers to sections 466, 32, 33, 449, and 416 of the new Criminal Procedure Code Bill, to show the difference of treatment provided by the Legislature in the case of Native and European offenders. The whole subject should receive the attention of the Viceroy.

15. The same paper recognizes the wisdom of the decision arrived at by the Lieutenant-Governor with respect to the Calcutta Wards' Institution. That institution

never conferred any benefit upon sons of landlords who were connected with it; nay, it did them positive injury. If they are now kept separate and educated in district schools, their education will be sounder, while they will be saved from the demoralization which is the inevitable consequence of immoral companionship.

16. The *Medini*, of the 4th June, contains a long article headed "What has Mr. Beames succeeded in doing for the ryots of Bagri?" We give below the

substance:—After a careful enquiry and consideration, we find that Mr. Beames has not really effected anything. We were misinformed as to the feelings of the ryots when we wrote the article\* published in the supplement to our last number. The fact on the contrary appears to be that instead of meeting with success in his efforts to effect a reconciliation between the indigo planters and the ryots, Mr. Beames has rather sown the seeds of future evil by his action. The fact that a few ryots, only three in number, were persuaded by his eloquence to sign a deed of agreement has caused a split among them; but the majority are opposed to this plan of an amicable settlement. Even those that have signed have subsequently expressed regret for what they have done. They indeed did not at first understand Mr. Beames, and believed that the Commissioner would first adopt such measures as would render oppression impossible in future, while in connection with what had already happened, he would make the necessary enquiries and grant sufficient redress. When, however, they found that he was only anxious that a stop should be put to the litigation that was going on, they perceived the situation; but then it was too late to retrace their steps. They consequently were obliged to conceal their views and sign the agreement. Not a few left the town, and thus escaped from the difficulty. Mr. Beames' mission has therefore proved a failure, and those that were charmed by his courtesy, and expected much from him, are now expressing their disappointment. There is bitter litigation going on between the indigo planters and the ryots. The latter have become desperate, and will not cease to litigate until redress is granted them.

16. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 4th June, is exceedingly gratified to find that Sir Ashley Eden has decided upon abolishing the Calcutta Wards' Institution.

This should have been done earlier. The education imparted in it did not in the least benefit the wards. On the contrary, they contracted in the institution habits of intemperance. Everybody will be glad to hear that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the Superintendent, has been granted a pension equal to his salary. Now that the institution has been abolished, the Editor would ask Government to make some suitable arrangement for the education of the wards.

17. The *Sádháraní*, of the 5th June, remarks that, now that Government has abolished the Wards' Institution at Calcutta, it behoves Sir Ashley Eden to make suitable arrangements for the education of the wards. That the present system is defective, particularly as regards the minors who are in the mofussil, clearly appears from a letter published in this paper, in which the writer

SUDHAKAR,  
June 4th, 1881.

MEDINI,  
June 4th, 1881.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
June 4th, 1881.

SADHARANI,  
June 5th, 1881.



dwells at great length on the fact that the education of the heir to the Krishnaghur Raj is being sadly neglected, the teacher and the guardians all doing their work perfunctorily.

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 6th, 1881.

18. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 6th June, notices with disapproval the abolition of the Calcutta Wards' Institution. It had indeed its defects,

The Calcutta Wards' Institution.

but its usefulness could never be denied. Now that it has ceased to exist, Government should provide a good education for the wards, who otherwise will grow up quite illiterate and unscrupulous under all the evil influences of the zenana and of intriguing flatterers. The District Collectors, whom it is now proposed to vest with authority in this matter, are not, owing to the large amount of work in their hands, the fittest persons to superintend the education of the wards. The task should be entrusted to able and conscientious men, who must occupy the position of both teacher and companion to their charge. The wards should take physical exercise, learn zemindari business, and have an acquaintance with English and the vernaculars. In conclusion, Government is asked to re-establish the Wards' Institution at Calcutta on a reformed footing.

SOM PRAKASH.

19. The Editor of the *Som Prakásh*, in commenting upon the letter, approves of the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the Wards' Institution,

The Calcutta Wards' Institution.

and observes that Government should keep an eye on the education of the wards.

SOM PRAKASH.

Babu Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.,  
and the Government of Bombay.

20. In an article headed Babu Satyendra Nath Tagore and the Government of Bombay, the same paper makes observations similar to

those noticed in paragraph 5.

SAHACHAR,  
June 6th, 1881.

21. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th June, does not see why the Bills of the Indian Council, which are published in the *Gazette of India*, are not republished in the local Gazettes. This is felt as an inconvenience

Bills of the Government of India  
not published in the local Gazettes.

by those who subscribe to the last-mentioned publication only. What is the meaning of this? Can the object of Government be to obtain a larger number of subscribers to the *Gazette of India*?

#### EDUCATION.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
May 30th, 1881.

22. We make the following extracts from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 30th May, headed the

The Seebpore Engineering College.

"Seebpore Farce":—The authorities had from the beginning wished that the Engineering College at Seebpore should be maintained for the benefit of Eurasians only. This wish has now been gratified, partly through official stratagem, and partly through our silliness.

Sir Ashley Eden has many *protégés* among Eurasians, and not a few of the other officials also have now resolved to befriend them in any way they can. It is for this that separate schools have been established for the benefit of Eurasians, and that Lord Lytton conferred upon them the right to obtain appointments which were formerly monopolized by the people of India. For the same reason also Sir Ashley Eden directed the removal of the Engineering College from Calcutta to Seebpore. But though the authorities would wish to see none but Eurasians taught in the Engineering College at Seebpore, still they felt ashamed to clearly express this wish. The work of the College was, however, begun in such a manner as made it impossible for Bengali students to continue their studies there. The Editor then proceeds to describe the invidious distinction which was made by the authorities of the College between Eurasian and native students in the matter of boarding and general treatment, and concludes by condemning those who had advised the expelled students to make a joint memorial to the Director—a proceeding which has brought ruin upon themselves.



23. Referring to the case of the Seebpore students, the *Education Gazette*, of the 3rd June, while it points out

The Seebpore Engineering College.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
June 3rd, 1881.

the paramount necessity of maintaining discipline in all schools and colleges, is yet of opinion that in all cases in which the teacher and his pupils belong to different nationalities, the former should guard himself against inflicting punishments to which the latter are not used, while the pupils on their part should not readily forget their position and resent any rude treatment to which they might be subjected at the hands of their teacher. The liability to err, however, is great in such cases. That the present difficulty in connection with the Seebpore College was due to an error, admits of no question, and it is not therefore fair to inflict any severe punishment upon the students.

24. The *Sádháraní*, of the 5th June, dwells on the indifferent quality of the work done in the village pathshalas. The

The village pathshalas.

SADHARANI,  
June 5th, 1881.

Gurumahashayas as a rule possess so little acquaintance with letters that they are not able to explain to their pupils the text books they use. It should be observed that the income of these gurus is so small, the amount of Government aid so trifling, and the people have of late become so chary of making gifts of necessary articles to them, that they have no heart in their work. If this state of things continues, it is probable that no competent men will be ever induced to become Gurumahashayas, and the quality of primary instruction will not be improved. It therefore behoves Government to appoint a better class of men on higher pay to village pathshalas. The writer is an advocate of primary education, but does not urge its extension at the expense of high collegiate education.

25. In an article on the Seebpore Engineering College, the *Som*

The Seebpore Engineering College.

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 6th, 1881.

*Prakásh*, of the 6th June, remarks that great injustice has been done to the expelled students. Mr. Croft's enquiries were not conducted in a judicial spirit. The boys had real grievances, which ought to have been first redressed. It is not too late to repair the wrong, and Mr. Croft should call back the boys and effect a reconciliation between them and their teacher.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 11th June 1881.



